TERMS OF THE CUBAN TREATY

WE have utilized all of the ability we can gov- President Harrison Addresses an Enthuern to provide our various departments with all desirable patterns and styles, and we feel safe in saying that we can please you and save you money.

## OUR MEN'S SUITS FOR

\$10

Beat the world.

### SPECIAL BARGAINS:

Sateen Umbrellas, with silver handle, fast colors, for 89c.

Stiff Hat for 84-C. Worth \$1.50. Stiff Hat for \$1.48. Worth \$2.50. Don't forget Men's-Suit Bargain Counter.

KILLED WITHOUT WARNING

Six Colored Men Shot to Death and Ten

Wounded by Tennessee Mountaineers.

Attacked in an Isolated Tan-Bark Camp by

Men Who Had Been Discharged for Incom-

petency and Mercilessly Slaughtered.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 20.-A re-

port reached here from Rockwood, seventy-

six miles from Chattanooga, on the Cin-

cinnati Southern road, that twenty-five

of native mountaineers rode into a tan-

bark camp situated in the Cumberland

mountains, and, without warning, shot

and killed six negroes and wounded ten.

The mountaineers, it is said, had been

discharged for incompetency and took this

method of revenge. Two of the wounded

negroes reached Rockwood and took the

train for Chattanooga, where they live.

The trainmen report them having boarded

the train, but they cannot be found in the

city. The party who spoke to them states

they asserted the shooting crowd num-

THEY DID NO HARM.

Minnesota Legislators Leave for Their Homes

Having Passed No Radical Measures.

St. PAUL, April 20.-The Legislature ad-

journed to-day sine die, without having

passed any of the radical bills which had

so aroused the fears of the business com-

munity and caused so much unfavorable

comment throughout the country. The

bills for the taxation of mortgages, pro-

viding severe penalties for usury and low-

ering the rate of interest, hostile railroad

legislation and all the measures aimed at

corporations of all sorts-in fact, about all

the semi-communistic and agrarian meas-

ures-died in one house or the other, and

there is an expression of relief among the

danger is past. A bill introduced by Mr.

up for passage in the House. It received fifty-eight, just enough

for passage. Its opponents, however, did not then give up the fight. When the journal was read this morn-

ing they found that three members were

corrected and the bill was killed. The only

bill passed the Senate but both were killed

in the House committees. While the rad-

gressional apportionment bill, raising the

age of consent to fourteen years, prelim-

amendment providing that detectives may be employed by persons or corporations. In his closing remarks to the House Speak-

er Champlin said the members could go home feeling that they had done no harm.

Still Coming Thousands Strong.

batch of Italian immigrants, 1,558 in num-

ber, were landed at the barge office to-day. They arrived last night on the steamers

Alesia and Alexandria. Two of the Italian

immigrants that arrived on the Alesia have

been debarred, it having come to the knowledge of the barge officials that they

HALIFAX, N. S., April 20.-The steamer

Polynesian arrived from Liverpool last night and landed four hundred immigrants.

Bank Cashier's Accounts Wrong.

AUBURN, Me., April 20 .- The accounts of

M. C. Percival, who, owing to illness, has retired from the position of cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, are, according to

the directors, in confusion, and the bank

examiner has been at work on the books

since Friday. They say in a public statement, this afternoon, that they think no creditor or depositor can possibly suffer loss.

Whisky Trust Secretary Gibson Indicted.

CHICAGO April 20.—The federal grand jury returned a true bill this morning against George J. Gibson, former secretary

of the Whisky Trust, on charge of attempt

ing to bribe a government officer to blow up Shufeldt's distillery. A capias for Gib-

son's arrest was at once issued. It is expected that he will at once come to Chicago from Peoria and give bail for his appear-

Tried to Kill the Judge,

the negro who assaulted Eva Bailey, a re-

spectable white girl, was sentenced to-day to be hanged. After Judge Snyder had pronounced sentence Johnson made a des-

CHARLESTON, April 20 .- Simeon Johnson

ance when wanted.

NEW YORK, April 20 .- Another large

bered twenty or thirty, and used rifles.

miles from that place, last Sunday, a party

THE "BIG 4" ROUTE.

Arrangements are now complete for the ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CLUBS of the United States, at

CINCINNATI, April 21 to 23. This will be the largest convention in the history of the League, and many prominent speakers-James G. Blaine. Chauncey M. Depew, General Alger, ex-Governor Foraker, Jno. M. Langston. William McKinley, jr., and Thomas B. Read-will be present.

On this occasion the "Big 4" Company will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return, good going for all trains of April 20th to the 23d, and good to return until the 24th, inclusive, at half rates.

Five trains each way daily between Indianapolis and Cincinnati via the "Big 4" lines, landing passengers in the heart of the city.

For tickets and full information call at Big 4 fices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South llinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union tation, Indianapolis.

# REDUCED

Indianapolis to Cincinnati AND RETURN. At rate of ONE FARE for the round trip, good

VIA THIS POPULAR ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Depart-3:55 am., 10:45 a. m., 3 p. m., 3:3 p. m., 6:30 p. m. Arrive—12:35 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11:15 a. m. 7:45 p. m., 10:55 p. m.
Tickets sold at Union Station, City Ticket Office, corner Illinois atreet and Kentucky avenue, and at 134 South Illinois street.
H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

The Journal has secured a series of

### articles from the pen of LORD WOLSELEY

They will treat of the Civil War in the United States and the part taken therein by the late Gen. SHERMAN. The views and conclusions of the famous English soldier are not likely to be at all times in harmony with those entertained by American soldiers, but it is certain that General Wolseley's articles will be read with close interest by many housands of the ex-soldiers of the Union. The first of these articles will appear in the

SUNDAY JOURNAL of APRIL 26. And will not be found in any other newspaper printed in Indiana.

CONSUL SWEENEY TO RESIGN.

He Will Return from Constantinople and Fill a Pulpit at Kokomo, Ind.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., April 20 .- Rev. Z. T. Swee ney, now United States consul at Constantinople, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Main-street Christian Church,

this city. He will arrive here from Turkey

the latter part of June, and begin his min-

Misfortunes of Gold-Hunters. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 20.—Henry Buchanan, a gold-digger from Oklaboma, arrived here Friday last and told marvelous tales about the rich gold-field in a certain portion of the new Territory. He declined to give the location of the field, and, on Sunday, eluding the vigilance of his friends, started back to his diggings. A party of sixty secured a bloodhound and followed his trail for some distance into the Territory. Yesterday, while encamped in a guich, a cloudburst overtook them. The guiley was flooded, and the gold-hun-ters barely escaped with their lives. Many of their horses were drowned and all their outfit was lost. The adventurers returned

to-day a disconsolate-looking crowd. A Bogne Charged with Pension Frauds. DES MOINES, Ia., April 20,-Geo. S. Boone, the sole remaining lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, was arrested by the United States authorities and brought to this city for trial to-day. He is charged with pen-sion frauds. Boone served in the confeder-ate army, while his father was a Union sol-

# ANOTHER SPEECH TO TEXANS

siastic Throng at San Antonio.

Friendly Advice to the People That, if Heeded, Will Make the Great State Still Greater and Add Enormously to Its Wealth.

Tribute to the Common School as the Training Place of Good Citizens.

Out-Door Demonstration Prevented by a Much-Needed Rain-Arrangements for To-Day's Reception at El Paso-Mexicans on Hand.

ANOTHER NOTABLE SPEECH.

Address of the President at San Antonio-Out-Door Exercises Prevented by Rain. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 20.-The presidential party arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, promptly on time. For the first time since their departure from Washington they were welcomed in a heavy rainstorm. The reception was most enthusiastic, but, under the circumstances, the effect of the liberal street decorations was, however, spoiled by the steady downpour, which necessitated the abandonment of all out-door ceremonies. The reception committee included General Stauley, Congressman Crane, Mayor Callahan, citizens and a number of ladies. The President was received with a military salute of twenty-one nd on leaving the train was escorted through a line composed of Grand Army men and confederate veterans. The party were then taken in carriages to the Grand Opera-house, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Addresses of welcome were made by Governor Hogg and Mayor Callahan, which were responded to by the President, as follows:

"Mr. Mayor and Fellow-citizens-I very much regret that frequent speaking in the open air during the past week, and the very heavy atmosphere which we have this morning has somewhat impaired my voice. I am sure you will crown your hospitality and kindness by allowing me to speak to you very briefly. I sympathize with you in the distress which you feel that the day is so unpropitious for any street demonstrasuch matters that this rain is worth five millions of dollars to western Texas. That being the case it greatly moderates our regret. There has come to be a popular habit of attributing to the President whatever weather may happen on any demonstration in which he takes a part. I suppose I may claim credit this morning for this beneficent rain. [Laughter and applause]. generously assure you that if it is worth as much money as my friend has estimated I shall not take more than half that sum.

"In visiting, for a little while, this historic city, I had anticipated great pleasure in looking upon the remains of an earlier occupancy of this territory in which you now dwell. Our glance this morning must be brief and imperfect, but the history has been written, and the traditions of these martyrdoms which occurred here for liberty are fresh in your minds, and are still an inspiring story to be repeated to your children. I remember in my early boyhood to have heard in our family thrilling descriptions of the experiences of an uncle, whose name I bear, in some of these campaigns for freedom in Texas, in which he took a part, so that the story to me goes back to those dim, early recollections of childhood. I am glad to stand where those recollections are revived and freshened, for they were events of a momentous importance to this country, to this State and to the whole Union. I rejoice that you have here so great a common wealth.

CAPABILITIES OF TEXAS. "The stipulation under which Texas came into the Union of the States, and which provided that this great territory might be subdived into five States, seems not to attract much attention in Texas now. Indeed, so far as I can judge, no man would be able successfully to appeal to the suffrages of any hamlet in Texas upon the issue that the State should be divided at all. [Cheers.] The great industrial capabilities which you have: the beneficent sky that spreads over your vast territory; the great variety of productions which your soil and climate render possible, give a promise for the future of a prombusiness interests of the State that the inence among the great States of the Union that seems to me can scarcely fail to bring ing that any person may build elevators on Cheers. You are only now beginthe right of way of railroads-one of these ning to plow this vast stretch of fertile radical bills—came the nearest to being a law of any of them. It had passed the land: you are only now beginning to diversify those interests, to emancipate your-Senate, and late on Saturday night it came selves by producing at home in your own fields all of those products which are necessary to comfortable existence. I hope you soon will add, indeed, you are now largely adding, to this diversity of agricultural pursuits a diversity of mechanical pursuits, and the advantages which you have recorded as voting in the affirmative who had not done so. They succeeded in having the journal corrected and approved as to transmute the great product of the field into the manufactured product is very great. There can certainly be no reason why a very large part of million bales of cotton which railroad bills passed were such as were acceptable to the railroads, and other corporations were equally well treated. The income tax bill and the McHale anti-tights produce should not be spun in Texas. Cheers. I hope your people will more and more turn their thoughts to this matter, for just in proportion as a community or State suitably divides its enerical and injurious proposed legislation was not effected, some important bills were put gies among various industries so does it retain the wealth it produces and increase through, among them being the Australian elections bill for the entire State, the conits population. [Aapplause.]
"A great Englishman visiting this country, some time ago, in speaking of the impressions which were made upon his mind, inary steps for a new capitol building and the so-called anti-Pinkerton bill, with an

said he was constantly asked, as he traveled through the country, whether he was not amazed at its territorial extent. He said while this, of course, was a noticeable incident of travel, he wondered that we did not forget all our bigness of territory in a contemplation of the great spectacle we presented as a free people in organized and peaceful communities. He regarded this side of our country and her institutions as much more impressive than its material developments or its territorial extent, and he was right in that judgment. My fellow-citizens, the pride of America, that which should attract the admiration and has attracted the imitation of many peoples upon the face of the earth, is our system of government. [Applause.]

THE TRAINING PLACE OF CITIZENS.

"I am glad to know, and have expressed my satisfaction before, that here in the State of Texas you are giving attention to education; that you have been able to erect school fund, the interest upon which promises a most magnificent endowment for your common schools. These schools are the pride and safety of your State. They gather into them on a common level with us, and I hope with you, the children of the rich and poor. In the State in which I dwell everybody's children attend the common schools. This lesson of equality, the perfect system which has been developed by this method of instruction, is training a valuable class of citizens to take up the responsibilities of government when we shall lay them down. [Applause.] I hope every one of your communities, even your scattered rural communities, will pursue this good work. I am sure this hope is shared by my honored host Governor Hogg, who sits beside me [applause], and who, in the discharge of his public duties, can influence the progress

of this great measure. No material greatness, no wealth, no accumulations of splendor, are to be compared with those humble and homely virtues which have generally characterized

Wealth and commerce are timid creatures; they must be assured that the rest will be safe before they build. So it is always in these communities where the most perfect order is maintained, where intelligence is protected, where the church of God and

protected, where the church of God and the institutions of religion are revered and respected, that we find the largest development in material wealth. [Applause.]

"Thanking you for your cordial greeting, thanking all your people, and especially the Governor of your State, for courtesies which have been unfailing; for a cordiality and friendliness that has not found any stint or repression in the not found any stint or repression in the not found any stint or repression in the fact that we are of different political opinions [great cheering]. I beg to thank you for this special manifestation of respect and to ask you to excuse me from further speech. I shall follow such arrangements as your committee have made and shall be glad if in those arrangements there is some provision by which I may meet as many of you as possible individually." [Prolonged cheering]

Secretary Rusk and Postmaster-general Wanamaker also addressed the assemblage. The President then held a public reception, which was largely attended. A short visit was afterwards made to Fort Sam Houston, where the party were entertained by Gen. Stanley and staff. The party left here at 12 o'clock for El Paso amid the cheers of an enthusiastic crowd. A feature of the reception here was the general participation.

AT EL PASO.

Mexicans Will Assist in the Reception to

President and Party To-Day. EL Paso, Tex., April 20.-Governor Caril lo, of Chihuahua, Mexico, arrived to-day, accompanied by his staff, to participate in the reception to be tendered President Harrison on Tuesday. The Governor's staff numbers twenty-five officers. He turned over to Mayor Caples, of El Paso, the Eleventh Battalion Band, of Mexico, consisting of forty-five instruments, to participate, as ordered by the Mayor, in the reception. The city is rapidly filling up with people from New Mexico, Arizona and old Mexico. been Instructed by the Tressury Depart ment to permit the entry into the United States at this place to-morrow of the Governor of Chihuhua and his staff bearing side arms and a battery of artillery. These officers are the representatives of the President of Mexico, who are here to pay their respects to President Harrison and to fire a salute of guns in his honor.

British Comment on Harrison Speeches. LONDON, April 21 .- In regard to the recent utterances of President Harrison the Telegram says: "We heartily welcome an American rivalry that will enable us to see them and go them one better. The relations between England and America have been so perennially cordial that we are almost justified in treating the proposed fleet as an auxiliary to our own, to which we should be able to depute the task of patrolling the Atlantic to protect all Englich-speaking commer in the event of war with any European power."

The Standard says that President Harri son's utterances have a "rule Brittania" air, which betray his parentage and are by no means unpleasant to the English ear, but that they are a confession of failure. At the last elections home protection was all-sufficient for the Republicans, but now foreign markets must be opened.

DR. BROOKS ON IMMIGRATION.

America Has a Right to Guard Against Ev Influences from Foreign Lands.

BOSTON, April 20.-The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, in his sermon, at Trinity Church, esterday, took up the immigration problem. "No nation, as no man," he said, "has a right to take possession of a choice bit of God's earth to exclude the foreigner from its territory simply that it may live more comfortably and be a little more at peace. But if to this particular nation there has been given the development of a certain part of God's earth for universal purposes if the world in the great march of the centuries is going to be richer for the development of a certain national character. built up by a larger type of manhood here. then for the world's sake, for the sake of those very nations that would pour in noon that, which would disturb that development, we have a right to stand guard over it. We are to develop here in America a type of national character, we believe. for which the world is to be richer always. It may be the last great experiment of God's warning of humanity here upon the earth. We have a right to stand guard over the conditions of that experimen over the development of the training that peculiar and richer life, letting nothing interfere with it, drawing it into the richness which is to come by the entrance of many men from many regions of the by any narrow working upon itself, but as a great amalgamation of all that is rich all the centuries, of all that is precious

"I here does seem to me to be at least the theoretical solution of that of which our thoughts and anxious minds are full today. There must come some time a states-manship which cradles, and holds up, and works by the great ideas that each nation has a right to develop its own life, always kept from selfishness and parrowness by the consciousness that it is not for itself. for its own comfort or its own wealth, but it is for the great, broad good of all the

Losses by Fire. SHARPSVILLE, Ind., April 20 .- The buildng in which the drug store of S. D. Adams & Bro. was located was discovered on fire at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. The stock, valued at \$3,000, and the building, valued at \$2,000, were soon consumed. The building belonged to Louis Mehlig. There was \$1,000 insurance on the building and \$1,000

ROCKVILLE, Ind., April 20.-On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, the large barn of James H. Weaver was destroyed by fire. Four mules, three horses, all corn and hay and implements were consumed. Origin of fire unknown. Loss, \$3,000; insured in the Continental for \$1,700.

MONTROSE, Col., April 20.—Fire to-day destroyed half a dozen business houses in the center of the city. Loss, \$63,000; insurance, \$15,000. ASHLAND, Ky., April 20.-The stock-house

of the North iron-works was damaged to the extent of \$50,000 by fire this morning; Boy Frightened Into Insanity.

ERIE, Pa., April 20 .- Sunday night, at Northeast, a party of twelve-year-old boys decided to white-cap a certain boy against whom they had a grudge. Late at night they tied handkerchiefs over their faces, caught the doomed boy, and taking him to the park, gagged him, tied him to a tree and left him to his fate. When liberated at daylight it was found that, through fright and exhaustion, he had become de-

mented. Arrests will probably follow. The Flood in the Lower St. Lawrence. MONTREAL, April 20 .- At some places the lower St. Lawrence the water is so high that villages are flooded, and the inhabitants are being put to great loss and incon-venience. At Battiscan and St. Anne's the houses in some parts of the village are sub-merged. At Louisville and Berthier parts of the villages are flooded. The water in the harbor has gone down very rapidly. The wharves are now entirely clear.

Lost His Life for a Foolish Wager. SPRING VALLEY, Minn., April 20.-John W. Wright bet \$1 that he could run across the Milwaukee bridge in advance of an approaching train, but the train overtook him and he lost the bet and his life at the same

### SLOW WORK AT NEW ORLEANS

District Attorney Cannot Secure Facts Concerning the Lynched Italians.

I'wo Incidents That Rudini Seems to Have Forgotten in His Haste-Marquis Imperiali to Be Recalled, So Baron Fava Says.

Brigadier-General Gibbon Succeeded by Colonel Kautz, a Brave Old Warrior.

Argument in Favor of Putting the Naval Ob servatory in Charge of Civilians-Treasurer Nebeker to Begin His Duties on Thursday.

THE NEW ORLEANS LYNCHING.

Information Concerning the Antecedents the Italians Hard to Secure. Special to the Indianapolis Journal,

WASHINGTON, April 20.-Attorney-general Miller has received a letter from the district attorney at New Orleans, stating that there is much difficulty is securing evidence as to the nationality of the men lynched by the New Orleans mob. The district attorney says that the affair has left the community in such an excited frame that those who could tell the most will say the least. He had no federal grand jury to aid him in ferreting out the facts, and he must get at them through the means of detectives or through the voluntary consent of parties to give their evidence. The Italians antecedents of their fellow-Italians who were lynched, are naturally disinclined to give voluntary testimony against their countrymen or those who were associated with them. The district attorney reports, therefore, that he is necessarily hampered and must proceed slowly. His report was expected a week ago, but his let-ter indicates that he will need some days and perhaps some weeks before forwarding the information upon which Secretary Blaine and the President will supplement the action they have thus far taken. The Attorney-general is yet contined to his house with la grippe and a boil, but is

fast recovering and expects to take personal charge of the New Orleans inquiry by the latter part of the week. America's Grievances Against Italy. ROME. April 20 .- The newspapers of this city are complaining bittery of what they term the "leisurely manner" of Mr. Blaine in replying to the communications of the Italian government relative to the New Orleans affair. They seem to forget in Italy that, using the usual means of com munication between governments, it takes three weeks for Italy and the United States to exchange communications. They also seem to forget that the United States has just as good grounds for complaint against the Italian government as the papers claim the latter has against the American Secretary of State. Take, for instance, the case of the Italian Salavatore Paladina. The American government demanded that this offender against the laws of the United States, who had fled to Italy, be extradited to stand trial upon the charge of counterfeiting. The Italian government, two weeks after the receipt of this demand, asked the American legation here what citizenship Paladina claimed, whether American or Italian. In response to this question the American legation stated on the same day

that the request for information was received, that Paladina claimed to be an Italian subject. This was the last heard of the matter for two months, when, in an-swer to the United States government's re-quest for the extradition of Palidina, the Italian government stated that the constitution and laws of Italy did not allow of the carrying out of the treaty existing be-tween Italy and the United States, so far as the extradition of Italians was concerned. Italy again took this position relative to the Italian constitution and laws when the United States subsequently demanded the extradition of the two Italians who were implicated in the murder of Paymaster McClure, an employe of a contractor who was engaged in constructing a railroad near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Hugh Flanigan, another employe of the same contractor, who were killed and robbed of a sum of money which the paymaster had to pay laborers, and for which crime a third Italian was convicted and executed by the Pennsylvania authorities. His two accomices made their escape from the United States and returned to Italy, but the Italian government refused to surrender them for trial, basing its refusal on the ground that it would not be constitutional to surrender Italian subjects for trial in a for-

Fava Says Imperialt Will Be Recalled. Paris, April 20.-Baron Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, who recently left the United States on leave of absence, has arrived here on his way to Rome. The Soleil declares that the Baron is much annoved at the action of the United States in regard to the New Orleans affair. According to that paper Baron Fava, while on his way across the Atlantic, assured several of his fellow-passengers on board La Gascogne, the steamship upon which he left New York for Havre, that the Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, the Italian charge

The Behring Sea and Lottery Carlottery d'affaires at Washington, would be re-called. Italy, the Baron is said to have added, would not have a diplomatic representative at Washington until the New Orleans affair was finally settled.

eign country.

NEW BRIGADIER-GENERAL. Col. Kautz Succeeds Gen. Gibbon-His Brill-

iant Record in Many Campaigus. WASHINGTON, April 20.-Augustus Valentine Kautz, Eighth Infantry, was to-day appointed brigadier-general in place of Gen. John Gibbon, who retired at noon to-day, at the age of sixty-four years. General Kautz is at present president of the Small-arms Board, which meets in New

The new brigadier-general has a brilliant

record as a fighter, and is a veteran of several wars. He is a German by birth, and was brought to this country by his parents before he was one year old. When a youth he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and served in the Mexican war. Upon his discharge he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, and upon graduation was assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He was wounded in the Rogne-river wars in 1853-5, and again in the Indian war on Puget sound in 1856. In 1855 he received his first promotion, becoming first lieutenant, and after that his record is brilliant with achievements. General Scott commended him for gallantry in 1857. In 1861 he was appointed captain in the Sixth United States Cavalry, and in a year was appointed colonel of the Second Obio Cavalry as a result of hard service in the Peninsula campaign and in the seven days' fighting before South mountain. In 1863 he led a cavalry brigade into Kentucky and took part in the capture of Monticello, for which he was brevetted major. He was instrumental in the pur-suit and capture of John Morgan, and in May, 1864, he was made brigadier-general of volonteers and assigned to the command of the cavalry division dier. The father is dead, and the son had, it is alleged, for some time been drawing the pension allowed to the former. Boone has been living in a cave on the Des Moines tiver, about forty miles below this city.

To be langed. After Judge Snyder had pronounced sentence Johnson made a destroy division our American homes. The safety of the pension allowed to the former. Boone time been drawing the pension allowed to the former. Boone time been drawing the pension allowed to the former. Boone time been drawing perate attempt to kill the Judge. Officers our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James, so that in 1864 our American homes. The safety of the James our American homes. The safety of the

command he was brevetted lieutenant-col-onel. He led the advance in the Wilson raid, which cut off Richmond from the South; was brevetted major-general of volunteers in October, 1864, and marched into Richmond in the succeeding year, commanding a division of colored troops. He maintained his reputation for gallantry and activity, it appears, for he was brevetted colonel in the regular service for gallantry and meritorious services at Darbytown Road, Virginia, and also brigadier and major-general for gallant field service in March, 1865. After the civil war Lieutenant-colonel Kantz, as he was then known, entered vig-

Kautz, as he was then known, entered vigorously into the Mascalero Apache campaign, and succeeded in placing them permanently upon their reservation. In June, 1874, he was promoted colonel of the Eighth Infantry, and in 1875 was placed in command of the Department of Arizona. Col. Kautz proceeded to Fort Niobrara, in the Southwest, where he remained with his regiment until detailed for temporary special duty in New York. Whether or not General Kautz will be appointed to the General Kautz will be appointed to the command of the Department of Dakota, just vacated by General Ruger. is not yet determined. General Kautz is nearly sixty-four years of age, and will retire on this account Jan. 5, next.

The following army officers have been found incapacitated for active service by the army retiring board, and by the direc-tion of the President have been retired: Colonel Clendin, Twenty-second Cavalry; Capt. Paul Harwood, Twentieth Infantry, and Captain Phelps, Second Cavalry, Lieut. J. King, of the Second Cavalry, has been retired with the rank of captain.

Retirement of General Gibbon. SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.-Brigadier-general John Gibbon, commanding the Division of the Pacific, went upon the retired list at noon to-day. Two orders were issued from the headquarters of the division. In one of these General Gibbon relinquishes command. In the other Brigadier-general Thomas H. Ruger assumes command. The latter is not yet in the city, but is within the division limits, and a dispatch was received from him in the morning announcing that he would reach this city via Port-land next Thursday morning. He is accompanied on his journey by his aid, Capt Woodruff, of the Fifth Infantry. A large number of army officers assembled at di vision headquarters, this morning, and paid their personal respects, wishing the retiring general a prosperous and pleasant

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY. An Astronomer Who Thinks It Should B

Under the Supervision of Civilians. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 20.-Professor Or mond Stone, professor of astronomy in the University of Virginia, and brother of Melville E. Stone, of Chicago, outlined to-day the views which he and many other as tronomers have as to the desirability of taking the National Observatory from its present supervision by the Navy Department and making it a separate government institution, directed entirely by civilian scientists, instead of by paval officers, Professor Stone says: "The work of an observatory is wholly scientific, and there is little or no connection between a naval observatory and the naval offices. The fact that it is under naval control came about by a chance circumstance. In 1814 Lieutenant Gillis, of the navy, established a small observatory on Capitol Hill, and was so enthusiastic in carrying forward his astronimical observations that he finally secured government recognition. From that time since the observatory has been maintained as a bureau of the navy, although most of its scientific work has been done by officers who were appointed from civil life by reason of their mathematical and astronomical qualifications. The value of the work done by the regular naval officers of the line has been very lim ited, and some of it has been positively bad. Taking the entire work of the Naval Observatory, it is in reality the work o civilians who have been appointed as nava officers, but who have never gone so far and who have been in reality astronomers instead of naval officers.

"There is little reason for keeping the observatory under naval control. The navy must have its chronometers rated and its experiments in magnetism conducted. But these essentials can be done readily without subordinating the entire scientific feature of the observatory to minor naval requirements. There may be a question in some minds as to whether the government should conduct scientific investigations. but as long as it does recognize science it should place scientists in charge of the work. The great bulk of the important work at the observatory has no reference whatever to naval interests. The government equatorial, which was the largest instrument of its kind in the world, was for uses entirely unconnected with the navy When an astronomical event, such as the transit of Venus, occurs, it is put in charge of a scientific commission and not of the Naval Observatory, although the observatory has usually one of its officers assigned to the commission. "Astronomers throughout the country are

discussing the desirability of thus divorcing the observatory from the navy, and means will undoubtedly be taken for placing the subject in practical form before the next Congress. If the change is made it would be desirable to retain the staff of naval officers who are now in charge of the Naval Observatory as part of the staff of the new organization, as such an arrangement would prevent friction and would prevent legislating them out of office. The old observatory could readily be made use of as headquarters for the hydrographic office and for numerous other offices of a semi-astronomical character which now

POSTPONED AGAIN.

The Behring Sea and Lottery Cases in the S preme Court Delayed by Illness.

WASHINGTON, April 20,-The United States Supreme Court, on motion of So licitor-general Taft, to-day postponed for one week argument in the case of the schooner Sayward, involving the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the Behring sea fisheries, and also in the cases of the proprietors of the New Orleans States and the Mobile Register, involving the validity of the anti-lottery act, making it a penal offense to circulate through the mails newspapers containing lottery advertisements. In making the motion, the Solicitor-general said that the rules were returnable to-day; that the Attorney-general had expected to take part in the argument of both questions but he had been sick for more than ten days. Mr. Calderon Carlisle, rep. resenting the British government, said he would not oppose the motion, but called attention to the fact that his side had been prepared since last Monday, when the case was first postponed. Chief-justice Fuller said the return day, of course, had been made to suit the convenience of counsel Under these circumstances, and also in view of the illness of Justice Bradley, who though steadily improving in health, would hardly be on the bench this week, the court would postpone argument, as desired, and would hear the cases next Monday if Justice Bradley were present. The Solicitor-general said he had authority from the Attorney-general to say that argument would go on for the government next Monday, whether or not the Attorney-general would be present. The court to-day announced that it would next. The court will, a few days there-

after, take a two weeks' recess and then adjourn for the term.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS. Change in Rates on Newspapers and Period

icals-Stamps Must Be Attached.

Articles That Will Be Exchanged Under the Convention Just Negotiated.

Many of Our Products to Be Admitted Free of Duty, While the Tariff on Cereals and Flour Is to Be Materially Lowered.

High-Handed Proceedings of Portuguese in Mashonaland and Manicaland.

Effort to Provoke a Rupture with England-British Steamer Fired On-Another Horrible Massacre in Madagascar.

OUR TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Confessions That Will Soon Give Us Complete Control of the Trade with Cuba. MADRID, April 20 .- The reciprocity convention between Spain and the United States, as drafted by Premier Canovas Del Castillo, representing Spain, and Gen. J. W. Foster, representing the United States, is based, as far as the United States is concerned, upon the third, or reciprocity section, of the new American tariff law. In return for the privilege of free entry into the United States of Antilles sugars, molasses, coffee and hides, and a reduction of the duty on tea, America will obtain exemption from duties on most of her raw and manufactured products and a requestion of the entire abolition of the tariff on cereals, flour and oils, including petroleum and lard. The same question in regard to tobacco was also raised, but not

coming within the scope of the third sec-

tion of the American tariff law, was put Premier Canovas offered resistance to the abolition of the tariff on flour. Barcelona and Santander traders, who are large-ly interested in flour shipments, presented energetic protests, which fortified the Minister in his indisposition to accede to the American proposals. Eventually, representations that American reciprocity would be impossible without the free admission of American cereals induced Premier Canovas to assent to such a reduction of the tariff as will place American flour upon a nearly equal footing with Spanish flour. Santander merchants declare that taking into consideration the cost of the transportation of Castile grain, of which the bulk goes to the Antilles, American flour will crush out the Spanish product in the Spanish West Indies. Cuba now con-sumes 500,000 barrels of flour yearly—chiefly Spanish, which enters free of duty—and pays for it \$12 per barrel. Trade in American flour, burdened with an extra duty of 20 per cent. since 1889, has been completely wiped out to the advantage of the Spanish product. Under the new convention the entry of American flour practically free of duty will lower the price to about \$6 per barrel and will extinguish the importation of Spanish flour, while increasing the Cuban

consumption to a million barrels yearly, all of which will be American product. If the pressure of Spanish interests had not been counteracted by the demands of the Cuban commission of notables, who were determined to obtain reciprocity with the United States, Premier Canovas would have declined to make such concessions. The prospect of a dangerous tension of the relations of Spain with Cubs and Porto Rico, resulting possibly in civil war, obliged the government to sacrifice home industries to colonial interests. Under the new convention America will obtain a kind of zollverein with the Spanish Antilles. Her wheat, beans, flour, lard, petroleum, manufactured products and machinery will enter practically free of duty. Among other Spanish exports, clive oil will be replaced by American lard, and beans, now exported to Cuba in large quantities, will cease to be sent. The advantages resulting to Cuba will be great, but it is impossible to estimate the injury to Spanish

Commissioner Foster at London. LONDON, Aphl 20 .- Gen. J. W. Foster and Mr. J. G. Blaine, jr., have arrived here from Madrid, where General Foster, on behalf of the United States government, has been negotiating for a resiprocity treaty with the Spanish government. General Foster and Mr. Blaine will sail on the Steamer Tentonic on Wednesday for New York. Mr. Lincoln, the United States minister, presented Mr. Blaine at the Prince of Wales's levee to-day. General Foster had been invited, but he declined to attend the levee on the ground that he had had the honor twice previously, and now had his hands full of business. General Foster absolutely declines to respond to inquiries in regard to the treaty negotiations, beyond expressing his belief that the negotiations will result in agreement. Mr. Lincoln will

The Cuban Sugar Crop. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- According to the returns of the British consul-general at Havana, the sugar crop in Cubs for 1890 amounted to 645,894 tons, against 526,439 tons in 1889. Of molasses the total product was 111, 422 tons, as compared with 101,050 tons in 1889. The exports of sugar to Europe from the 1st of January to the 31st

give a dinner in honor of General Foster to-

hogsheads, equaling 49,000 tons. The exports to the United States for the same period equaled 51 boxes, 570,843 hogsheads. equaling 395,012 tons.

IN MASHONALAND.

of July, 1890, consisted of 701 boxes, 66.98

Portuguese Doing Their Best to Provoke an Open Rupture with the British. LONDON, April 20 .- Dispatches received here from Durban, South Africa, show that the Portuguese athorities are taking a high hand in Mashonaland. The latest instance of their hostility to the British interests in that district is likely to cause a further tension in the relations between the government of Great Britain and Portugal. There are a number of British colonists who have settled in Mashonaland, and mails destined to them are carried by way of Beira, a Portuguese settlement. Upon the arrival of the British mail sacks at Beira, a short time ago, the Portuguese authorities held them and refused to allow them to be carried to their destination Great indignation on the part of the British colonists has been aroused by this high-handed proceeding of the Portuguese. Further details regarding the firing upon the British steamer Agnes, which was engaged in conveying the expedition under the command of Colonel Willoughby, and concerning the seizure of the cargo-boats engaged in the same service, show that Col. Willoughy endeavored to secure the release Willoughy endeavored to secure the release of his vessels by the payment of the usual customs duty of 3 per cent. imposed by the Portuguese. The officials who commanded the force which seized the boats refused to accept this payment and ordering the British flag hauled down, hoisted the Portuguese flag in its place. The Portuguese declare that the British are excluded from the Pengive river, which the boats were navigating when seized, and which is the chier water route to Mashonaland. Several of the British colonists have been imprisoned, and most of the British settlers have returned from Mashonaland on account of the arbitrary action of the Portuguese. There is every evidence of a serious rupture impending between the Portuguese and British authorities. British authorities.

A dispatch from South Africa says that Colonel Willoughby has reached Delagon bay. He reports that on his arrival at